

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

(Apportionment Plan - 1992)

House District 1

Total Population (1990)	82,046
Non-Hispanic Black Population	4,286
Hispanic Population	861

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Grosse Pointe City
 Grosse Pointe Township
 Grosse Pointe Farms City
 Grosse Pointe Park City
 Grosse Pointe Woods City
 Harper Woods City
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5014-5018

House District 2

Total Population (1990)	81,492
Non-Hispanic Black Population	52,722
Hispanic Population	720

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5001-5013, 5039-5043, 5121, 5516

House District 3

Total Population (1990)	82,454
Non-Hispanic Black Population	72,918
Hispanic Population	470

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5019, 5020, 5044, 5045, 5122-5124, 5126, 5129, 5132-5136, 5139-5143, 5145, 5146, 5149, 5150, 5153-5157, 5501, 5502

House District 4

Total Population (1990)	80,416
Non-Hispanic Black Population	68,943
Hispanic Population	558

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5046, 5047, 5107-5109, 5111-5117, 5147, 5148, 5151, 5152, 5161-5164, 5165.99, 5166-5169, 5175, 5177-5181, 5183-5188, 5102, 5103, 5106, 5165

House District 5

Total Population (1990)	81,775
Non-Hispanic Black Population	57,255
Hispanic Population	735

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5048, 5052, 5053, 5031-5037, 5049-5051, 5061-5070

House District 6

Total Population (1990)	82,732
Non-Hispanic Black Population	56,842
Hispanic Population	869

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Hamtramck City
 Highland Park City
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5071-5079, 5104, 5105, 5301

House District 7

Total Population (1990)	82,977
Non-Hispanic Black Population	68,790
Hispanic Population	1,460

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5170-5174, 5176, 5201-5209, 5213-5215, 5218-5224, 5322-5327, 5330, 5331, 5333, 5312, 5313, 5317-5319

House District 8

Total Population (1990)	81,225
Non-Hispanic Black Population	25,696
Hispanic Population	16,717

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 River Rouge City
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5211, 5212, 5231, 5252, 5254-5256, 5232-5238, 5240-5243, 5245, 5245.99, 5247, 5248, 5257, 5786, 5793

House District 9

Total Population (1990)	81,439
Non-Hispanic Black Population	65,369
Hispanic Population	3,462

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5258, 5260-5263, 5251, 5253, 5264, 5265, 5304, 5305, 5307, 5308, 5310, 5311, 5314-5316, 5332, 5334-5337, 5341, 5345, 5346

House District 10

Total Population (1990)	80,748
Non-Hispanic Black Population	74,513
Hispanic Population	567

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
 Detroit City (part)
 Tracts: 5080, 5302, 5303, 5361-5364, 5367, 5368, 5381-5392

House District 11

Total Population (1990)	84,357
Non-Hispanic Black Population	67,242
Hispanic Population	1,075

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Detroit City (part)

Tracts: 5342-5344, 5347, 5350-5352, 5355,
5356, 5357, 5365, 5366, 5370-5372,
5377, 5378, 5454-5458

House District 12

Total Population (1990)	80,522
Non-Hispanic Black Population	73,498
Hispanic Population	457

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Detroit City (part)

Tracts: 5369, 5375, 5376, 5393-5397, 5404,
5405, 5421-5423, 5425, 5429-5431,
5401-5403

House District 13

Total Population (1990)	80,119
Non-Hispanic Black Population	57,645
Hispanic Population	1,127

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Detroit City (part)

Tracts: 5353, 5354, 5373, 5424, 5426-5428,
5439, 5451-5453, 5459-5469, 5440

House District 14

Total Population (1990)	79,577
Non-Hispanic Black Population	54,247
Hispanic Population	839

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Detroit City (part)

Tracts: 5406-5415, 5417, 5418, 5432,
5434-5438, 5441-5443

House District 15

Total Population (1990)	89,286
Non-Hispanic Black Population	490
Hispanic Population	2,483

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Dearborn City

House District 16

Total Population (1990)	88,862
Non-Hispanic Black Population	537
Hispanic Population	1,878

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Dearborn Heights City

Redford Township (part)

Tracts: 5547-5556

House District 17

Total Population (1990)	86,251
Non-Hispanic Black Population	22,285
Hispanic Population	1,313

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Garden City City

Inkster City

Wayne City

Westland (part)

Tracts: 5688-5690

House District 18

Total Population (1990)	86,293
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,442
Hispanic Population	1,615

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Canton Township (part)

Tracts: 5632, 5640

Westland (part)

Tracts: 5671-5687

House District 19

Total Population (1990)	90,576
Non-Hispanic Black Population	258
Hispanic Population	1,219

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Livonia City (part)

Tracts: 5560-5562, 5569-5572, 5579-5592

Redford (part)

Tracts: 5541-5546

House District 20

Total Population (1990)	90,017
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,464
Hispanic Population	1,065

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Northville City

Northville Township

Plymouth City

Plymouth Township

Livonia (part)

Tracts: 5563-5568, 5573-5577

House District 21

Total Population (1990)	86,908
Non-Hispanic Black Population	4,067
Hispanic Population	1,212

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)

Belleville City

Sumpter Township

Van Buren Township

Canton Township (part)

Tracts: 5633-5639, 5641-5650

House District 22

Total Population (1990)	88,338
Non-Hispanic Black Population	7,668
Hispanic Population	2,259

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
Romulus City
Taylor City (part)
Tracts: 5830-5845, 5848

House District 23

Total Population (1990)	91,354
Non-Hispanic Black Population	952
Hispanic Population	1,796

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
Brownstown Township
Flat Rock City
Gibraltar City
Grosse Ile Township
Huron Township
Rockwood City
Trenton City
Woodhaven City
Taylor City (part)
Tracts: 5846, 5847, 5915

House District 24

Total Population (1990)	84,066
Non-Hispanic Black Population	600
Hispanic Population	1,973

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
Riverview City
Southgate City
Wyandotte City
Allen Park (part)
Tracts: 5766, 5767

House District 25

Total Population (1990)	87,857
Non-Hispanic Black Population	5,595
Hispanic Population	3,776

Geographic Description

Wayne County (part)
Ecorse City
Lincoln Park City
Melvindale City
Allen Park City (part)
Tracts: 5729, 5742, 5756, 5760-5765, 5785, 5786

House District 26

Total Population (1990)	89,599
Non-Hispanic Black Population	537
Hispanic Population	988

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Harrison Township
Lake Township
St. Clair Shores City (part)
Tracts: 2500-2502, 2504-2522

House District 27

Total Population (1990)	89,993
Non-Hispanic Black Population	692
Hispanic Population	931

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
East Detroit City
Roseville City
St. Clair Shores City (part)
Tracts: 2503, 2550

House District 28

Total Population (1990)	90,212
Non-Hispanic Black Population	902
Hispanic Population	1,193

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Center Line City
Warren City (part)
Tracts: 2619, 2621-2642

House District 29

Total Population (1990)	91,368
Non-Hispanic Black Population	286
Hispanic Population	766

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Sterling Heights (part)
Tracts: 2318-2323
Warren City (part)
Tracts: 2600-2618, 2620, 2676

House District 30

Total Population (1990)	90,120
Non-Hispanic Black Population	382
Hispanic Population	1,030

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Sterling Heights (part)
Tracts: 2300-2317, 2324, 2256, 2257

House District 31

Total Population (1990)	89,491
Non-Hispanic Black Population	5,671
Hispanic Population	1,204

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Fraser City
Mount Clemens City
Clinton Township (part)
Tracts: 2400, 2405, 2407-2418, 2450, 2452, 2453

House District 32

Total Population (1990)	88,121
Non-Hispanic Black Population	460
Hispanic Population	906

House District 32 (Cont.)

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Armada Township
Bruce Township
Memphis City
Ray Township
Richmond City
Richmond Township
Shelby Township
Utica City
Washington Township

House District 33

Total Population (1990) 88,496
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,383
Hispanic Population 960

Geographic Description

Macomb County (part)
Chesterfield Township
Lenox Township
Macomb Township
New Baltimore City
Clinton Township (part)
Tracts: 2401-2404, 2406

House District 34

Total Population (1990) 80,071
Non-Hispanic Black Population 453
Hispanic Population 980

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Hazel Park City
Madison Heights City
Royal Oak City (part)
Tracts: 1839-1847

House District 35

Total Population (1990) 86,711
Non-Hispanic Black Population 14,070
Hispanic Population 1,200

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Berkley City
Ferndale City
Huntington Woods City
Oak Park City
Pleasant Ridge City
Royal Oak Township

House District 36

Total Population (1990) 80,057
Non-Hispanic Black Population 22,857
Hispanic Population 1,351

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Lathrup Village City
Southfield City

House District 37

Total Population (1990) 84,784
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,499
Hispanic Population 965

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Farmington City
Farmington Hills City

House District 38

Total Population (1990) 78,771
Non-Hispanic Black Population 315
Hispanic Population 782

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Lyon Township
Milford Township
Northville City
Novi City
Novi Township
South Lyon City
Walled Lake City
Wixom City

House District 39

Total Population (1990) 86,689
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,158
Hispanic Population 1,027

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Commerce Township
Orchard Lake Village City
West Bloomfield Township
Keego Harbor City

House District 40

Total Population (1990) 82,897
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,345
Hispanic Population 925

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Birmingham City
Bloomfield Township
Bloomfield Hills City
Southfield Township
Sylvan Lake City

House District 41

Total Population (1990) 82,241
Non-Hispanic Black Population 740
Hispanic Population 919

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)
Clawson City
Royal Oak City (part)
Tracts: 1830-1838
Troy City (part)
Tracts: 1966-1969, 1973-1977

House District 42

Total Population (1990)	78,463
Non-Hispanic Black Population	922
Hispanic Population	1,071

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)

Rochester Hills City (part)

Tracts: 1926, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1938, 1940,
1942, 1944, 1946

Troy City (part)

Tracts: 1960-1965, 1970-1972

House District 43

Total Population (1990)	88,570
Non-Hispanic Black Population	31,337
Hispanic Population	6,201

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)

Auburn Hills City

Lake Angelus City

Pontiac City

House District 44

Total Population (1990)	89,300
Non-Hispanic Black Population	846
Hispanic Population	1,832

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)

Waterford Township

White Lake Township

House District 45

Total Population (1990)	81,914
Non-Hispanic Black Population	724
Hispanic Population	1,131

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)

Addison Township

Oakland Charter Township

Orion Township

Oxford Township

Rochester City

Rochester Hills City (part)

Tracts: 1910, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1932, 1934

House District 46

Total Population (1990)	83,124
Non-Hispanic Black Population	535
Hispanic Population	1,246

Geographic Description

Oakland County (part)

Brandon Township

Groveland Township

Highland Township

Holly Township

Independence Township

Rose Township

Springfield Township

House District 47

Total Population (1990)	87,579
Non-Hispanic Black Population	951
Hispanic Population	1,175

Geographic Description

Genesee County (part)

Atlas Township

Clio City

Davison City

Davison Township

Flushing City

Flushing Township

Forest Township

Montrose City

Montrose Township

Richfield Township

Thetford Township

Vienna Township

House District 48

Total Population (1990)	83,304
Non-Hispanic Black Population	57,718
Hispanic Population	1,800

Geographic Description

Genesee County (part)

Flint City (part)

Tracts: 1-14, 17, 103.04, 105.01, 108.02

Mount Morris Township

House District 49

Total Population (1990)	82,655
Non-Hispanic Black Population	17,594
Hispanic Population	3,033

Geographic Description

Genesee County (part)

Flint City (part)

Tracts: 15, 16, 18-41, 108.03, 109.04, 110,
113.01, 120.01, 129.01

House District 50

Total Population (1990)	88,154
Non-Hispanic Black Population	4,166
Hispanic Population	1,641

Geographic Description

Genesee County (part)

Burton City

Genesee Township

Grand Blanc City

Grand Blanc Township

Mount Morris City

House District 51

Total Population (1990)	88,767
Non-Hispanic Black Population	2,918
Hispanic Population	1,228

Geographic Description

Genesee County (part)

Argentine Township

Clayton Township

Fenton City

House District 51 (Cont.)

Fenton Township
Flint Township
Gaines Township
Linden City
Mundy Township
Swartz Creek City

House District 52

Total Population (1990) 82,601
Non-Hispanic Black Population 4,939
Hispanic Population 1,439

Geographic Description

Washtenaw County (part)

Northfield Township
Scio Township
Webster Township
Dexter Township
Lima Township
Lyndon Township
Sylvan Township
Ann Arbor (part)

Tracts: 4021-4028, 4031-4035, 4042, 4053,
4060, 4520

Ann Arbor Township (part)*

Tracts: 4022-4028, 4031, 4032, 4034, 4035,
4041, 4042, 4043 (part) Block 103B,
4053, 4060, 4070, 4510

House District 53

Total Population (1990) 84,543
Non-Hispanic Black Population 8,508
Hispanic Population 2,168

Geographic Description

Washtenaw County (part)

Ann Arbor (part)

Tracts: 6, 4001-4008, 4041, 4043-4046, 4051,
4052, 4054, 4055, 4142, 4146, 4148

Ann Arbor Township (part)**

Tracts: 4043 (part) Block 210B, 4045, 4046
Pittsfield Township

House District 54

Total Population (1990) 82,607
Non-Hispanic Black Population 16,848
Hispanic Population 1,345

Geographic Description

Washtenaw County (part)

Salem Township
Superior Township
Ypsilanti City
Ypsilanti Township

House District 55

Total Population (1990) 85,802
Non-Hispanic Black Population 2,065
Hispanic Population 1,421

Geographic Description

Monroe County (part)

Bedford Township
Dundee Township

House District 55 (Cont.)

Exeter Township
Ida Township
London Township
Milan City
Milan Township
Petersburg City
Summerfield Township
Whiteford Township
Washtenaw County (part)
Augusta Township
Bridgewater Township
Freedom Township
Lodi Township
Manchester Township
Milan City
Saline City
Saline Township
Sharon Township
York Township
Lenawee County (part)
Macon Township

House District 56

Total Population (1990) 82,405
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,371
Hispanic Population 1,452

Geographic Description

Monroe County (part)

Ash Township
Berlin Township
Erie Township
Frenchtown Township
La Salle Township
Luna Pier City
Monroe City
Monroe Township
Raisinville Township

House District 57

Total Population (1990) 90,055
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,278
Hispanic Population 5,498

Geographic Description

Lenawee County (part)

Adrian City
Adrian Township
Blissfield Township
Cambridge Township
Clinton Township
Deerfield Township
Dover Township
Fairfield Township
Franklin Township
Hudson City
Hudson Township
Madison Charter Township
Medina Township
Morenci City
Ogden Township
Palmyra Township
Raisin Township
Ridgeway Township
Riga Township
Rollin Township

* See District 53.

** Three islands of Ann Arbor Township (one containing a population of 7) completely surrounded by Ann Arbor City and not a move or split. 413 Mich 96, 201.

House District 57 (Cont.)

Rome Township
Seneca Township
Tecumseh City
Tecumseh Township
Woodstock Township

House District 58

Total Population (1990) 84,933
Non-Hispanic Black Population 799
Hispanic Population 863

Geographic Description

Branch County
Hillsdale County

House District 59

Total Population (1990) 89,474
Non-Hispanic Black Population 3,205
Hispanic Population 816

Geographic Description

St. Joseph County
Cass County (part)
Calvin Township
Howard Township
Jefferson Township
Marcellus Township
Mason Township
Milton Township
Newberg Township
Niles City
Ontwa Township
Penn Township
Porter Township

House District 60

Total Population (1990) 91,057
Non-Hispanic Black Population 16,006
Hispanic Population 2,455

Geographic Description

Kalamazoo County (part)
Kalamazoo City
Kalamazoo Township (part)
Tracts: 1, 14.01, 14.02, 18.03
Parchment City
Portage City (part)*
Tract: 18.02

House District 61

Total Population (1990) 91,125
Non-Hispanic Black Population 3,229
Hispanic Population 1,113

Geographic Description

Kalamazoo County (part)
Kalamazoo Township (part)
Tracts: 2.02, 15.01-15.03
Alamo Township
Cooper Township
Oshtemo Township
Portage City (part)**
Tracts: 19.02, 19.04-19.07, 20.01, 20.02,
21.01, 21.02
Richland Township
Texas Township

House District 62

Total Population (1990) 88,082
Non-Hispanic Black Population 10,856
Hispanic Population 1,437

Geographic Description

Calhoun County (part)
Battle Creek City
Bedford Township
Emmet Township
Pennfield Township
Springfield City

House District 63

Total Population (1990) 89,129
Non-Hispanic Black Population 3,835
Hispanic Population 1,528

Geographic Description

Kalamazoo County (part)
Brady Township
Charleston Township
Climax Township
Comstock Township
Galesburg City
Pavilion Township
Prairie Ronde Township
Ross Township
Schoolcraft Township
Wakeshma Township
Calhoun County (part)
Albion City
Albion Township
Athens Township
Burlington Township
Clarence Township
Clarendon Township
Convis Township
Eckford Township
Fredonia Township
Homer Township
Lee Township
Leroy Township
Marengo Township
Marshall City
Marshall Township
Newton Township
Sheridan Township
Tekonsha Township

House District 64

Total Population (1990) 79,068
Non-Hispanic Black Population 11,327
Hispanic Population 1,599

Geographic Description

Jackson County (part)
Blackman Township
Jackson City
Summit Township

House District 65

Total Population (1990) 77,734
Non-Hispanic Black Population 503
Hispanic Population 852

* A single island with no population completely surrounded by Kalamazoo City and not a move or split.

** See District 60.

House District 65 (Cont.)

Geographic Description

Jackson County (part)
Columbia Township
Concord Township
Grass Lake Township
Hanover Township
Henrietta Township
Leoni Township
Liberty Township
Napoleon Township
Norvell Township
Parma Township
Pulaski Township
Rives Township
Sandstone Township
Spring Arbor Township
Springport Township
Tompkins Township
Waterloo Township
Eaton County (part)
Eaton Rapids City
Hamlin Township

House District 66

Total Population (1990)	80,795
Non-Hispanic Black Population	625
Hispanic Population	652

Geographic Description

Livingston County (part)
Brighton City
Brighton Township
Genoa Township
Green Oak Township
Hamburg Township
Hartland Township
Howell City
Marion Township
Oceola Township

House District 67

Total Population (1990)	80,697
Non-Hispanic Black Population	538
Hispanic Population	1,165

Geographic Description

Livingston County (part)
Cohoctah Township
Conway Township
Deerfield Township
Handy Township
Howell Township
Iosco Township
Putnam Township
Tyrone Township
Unadilla Township
Ingham County (part)
Bunker Hill Township
Ingham Township
Leroy Township
Leslie City
Leslie Township
Locke Township
Mason City
Onondaga Township
Stockbridge Township
Vevay Township
Wheatfield Township

House District 67 (Cont.)

White Oak Township
Williamston City
Williamstown Township
Meridian Township (part)
Tract: 48

House District 68

Total Population (1990)	78,656
Non-Hispanic Black Population	10,199
Hispanic Population	3,699

Geographic Description

Ingham County (part)
Lansing Township (part)
Tracts: 17.01, 17.02, 34, 35
Alaiedon Township
Aurelius Township
Delhi Charter Township
Lansing City (part)
Tracts: 15, 17.01, 17.02, 19, 24-27, 34, 35,
36.01, 36.02, 37, 51, 52.01, 52.02,
53.03, 55.01

House District 69

Total Population (1990)	78,012
Non-Hispanic Black Population	11,990
Hispanic Population	7,065

Geographic Description

Ingham County (part)
Lansing Township (part)
Tracts: 9, 10, 12, 31.01, 31.02, 32, 38.01,
44.01
Lansing City (part)
Tracts: 1-10, 12-14, 16, 20-23, 28, 29.01,
29.02, 31.01, 31.02, 32, 33.01, 33.02,
38.01 40, 44.01, 53.02, 53.04, 65

House District 70

Total Population (1990)	79,397
Non-Hispanic Black Population	4,631
Hispanic Population	1,871

Geographic Description

Ingham County (part)
East Lansing City
Meridian Township (part)
Tracts: 39.01, 39.02, 43.01, 43.02, 44.01,
45-47, 49.01, 49.02, 50.01, 50.02

House District 71

Total Population (1990)	85,833
Non-Hispanic Black Population	3,263
Hispanic Population	2,051

Geographic Description

Eaton County (part)
Bellevue Township
Benton Township
Brookfield Township
Carmel Township
Charlotte City
Chester Township
Delta Township
Eaton Township

House District 71 (Cont.)

Eaton Rapids Township
Grand Ledge City
Kalama Township
Lansing City
Olivet City
Oneida Charter Township
Pottersville City
Roxand Township
Sunfield Township
Vermontville Township
Walton Township
Windsor Township

House District 72

Total Population (1990) 84,717
Non-Hispanic Black Population 2,482
Hispanic Population 1,198

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Byron Township
Caledonia Township
Cascade Township
Gaines Township
Kentwood City

House District 73

Total Population (1990) 84,421
Non-Hispanic Black Population 535
Hispanic Population 829

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Ada Township
Algoma Township
Bowne Township
Cannon Township
East Grand Rapids City
Grand Rapids Charter Township
Lowell City
Lowell Township
Plainfield Township
Rockford City
Vergennes Township

House District 74

Total Population (1990) 84,769
Non-Hispanic Black Population 450
Hispanic Population 1,079

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Alpine Township
Cedar Springs City
Courtland Township
Grandville City
Grattan Township
Nelson Township
Oakfield Township
Solon Township
Sparta Township
Spencer Township
Tyrone Township
Walker City
Ottawa County (part)
Tallmadge Township

House District 75

Total Population (1990) 83,203
Non-Hispanic Black Population 18,153
Hispanic Population 1,766

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Grand Rapids City (part)
Tracts: 3, 4, 10, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35,
42-46, 118.01, 126.01, 11.02, 11.01,
33, 118.02, 123, 142, 126.02

House District 76

Total Population (1990) 84,032
Non-Hispanic Black Population 9,536
Hispanic Population 4,212

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Grand Rapids City (part)
Tracts: 1, 2, 5-9, 12-22, 25-30, 116

House District 77

Total Population (1990) 85,782
Non-Hispanic Black Population 8,290
Hispanic Population 5,650

Geographic Description

Kent County (part)
Grand Rapids City (part)
Tracts: 36-41
Wyoming City

House District 78

Total Population (1990) 80,393
Non-Hispanic Black Population 4,421
Hispanic Population 1,638

Geographic Description

Berrien County (part)
Baroda Township
Berrien Township
Bertrand Township
Bridgman City
Buchanan City
Buchanan Township
Chikaming Township
Galien Township
Lake Charter Township
New Buffalo City
New Buffalo Township
Niles City
Niles Township
Oronoko Township
Pipestone Township
Royalton Township
Sodus Township
Three Oaks Township
Weesaw Township

House District 79

Total Population (1990) 80,985
Non-Hispanic Black Population 20,267
Hispanic Population 1,045

Geographic Description

Berrien County (part)
Bainbridge Township
Benton Charter Township
Benton Harbor City

House District 79 (Cont.)

Coloma City
Coloma Township
Hagar Township
Lincoln Township
St. Joseph City
St. Joseph Charter Township
Watervliet City
Watervliet Township

House District 80

Total Population (1990) 88,976
Non-Hispanic Black Population 6,714
Hispanic Population 2,635

Geographic Description

Van Buren County
Cass County (part)
Dowagiac City
La Grange Township
Pokagon Township
Silver Creek Township
Volinia Township
Wayne Township

House District 81

Total Population (1990) 90,246
Non-Hispanic Black Population 2,763
Hispanic Population 1,861

Geographic Description

St. Clair County (part)
Burtchville Township
China Township
Clyde Township
East China Township
Fort Gratiot Township
Kimball Township
Marysville City
Port Huron City
Port Huron Township
St. Clair City
St. Clair Township

House District 82

Total Population (1990) 88,179
Non-Hispanic Black Population 591
Hispanic Population 1,517

Geographic Description

Lapeer County (part)
Almont Township
Attica Township
Dryden Township
Imlay Township
Imlay City City
Lapeer City
Lapeer Township
Metamora Township
St. Clair County (part)
Algonac City
Berlin Township
Brockway Township
Casco Township
Clay Township
Columbus Township
Cottrellville Township
Emmett Township

House District 82 (Cont.)

Grant Township
Greenwood Township
Ira Township
Kenockee Township
Lynn Township
Marine City City
Memphis City
Mussey Township
Riley Township
Wales Township
Yale City

House District 83

Total Population (1990) 81,878
Non-Hispanic Black Population 99
Hispanic Population 1,524

Geographic Description

Lapeer County (part)
Arcadia Township
Brown City City
Burlington Township
Burnside Township
Deerfield Township
Elba Township
Goodland Township
Hadley Township
Marathon Township
Mayfield Township
North Branch Township
Oregon Township
Rich Township
Sanilac County

House District 84

Total Population (1990) 90,449
Non-Hispanic Black Population 489
Hispanic Population 1,522

Geographic Description

Huron County
Tuscola County

House District 85

Total Population (1990) 77,894
Non-Hispanic Black Population 100
Hispanic Population 1,222

Geographic Description

Shiawassee County
Clinton County (part)
Duplain Township
Ovid Township
Victor Township

House District 86

Total Population (1990) 78,569
Non-Hispanic Black Population 299
Hispanic Population 1,621

Geographic Description

Ionia County (part)
Danby Township
Ionia City*
(all except Tract 306 [part] Block 104A)

* See District 87.

House District 86 (Cont.)

Ionia Township
Lyons Township
North Plains Township
Orange Township
Orleans Township
Portland City
Portland Township
Ronald Township
Sebewa Township
Clinton County (part)
Bath Township
Bengal Township
Bingham Township
Dallas Township
DeWitt City
DeWitt Township
Eagle Township
Essex Township
Greenbush Township
Lebanon Township
Olive Township
Riley Township
St. Johns City
Watertown Township
Westphalia Township

House District 87

Total Population (1990) 78,271
Non-Hispanic Black Population 2,965
Hispanic Population 1,193

Geographic Description

Barry County
Ionia County (part)
Belding City
Berlin Township
Boston Township
Campbell Township
Easton Township
Keene Township
Odessa Township
Otisco Township
Ionia City (part)*
Tract: 306 (part)
Block: 104A

House District 88

Total Population (1990) 90,509
Non-Hispanic Black Population 1,419
Hispanic Population 2,895

Geographic Description

Allegan County

House District 89

Total Population (1990) 90,747
Non-Hispanic Black Population 458
Hispanic Population 1,010

Geographic Description

Ottawa County (part)
Chester Township
Crockery Township
Polkton Township
Spring Lake Township

House District 89 (Cont.)

Allendale Township
Coopersville City
Ferryburg City
Georgetown Township
Grand Haven City
Grand Haven Township
Wright Township

House District 90

Total Population (1990) 90,728
Non-Hispanic Black Population 465
Hispanic Population 6,887

Geographic Description

Ottawa County (part)
Blendon Township
Holland City
Holland Township
Hudsonville City
Jamestown Township
Olive Township
Park Township
Port Sheldon Township
Robinson Township
Zeeland City
Zeeland Township

House District 91

Total Population (1990) 79,765
Non-Hispanic Black Population 923
Hispanic Population 1,406

Geographic Description

Muskegon County (part)
Blue Lake Township
Casnovia Township
Cedar Creek Township
Dalton Township
Egelston Township
Fruitland Township
Fruitport Township
Holton Township
Montague City
Montague Township
Moorland Township
Norton Shores City
Ravenna Township
Roosevelt Park City
Sullivan Township
Whitehall City
Whitehall Township
White River Township

House District 92

Total Population (1990) 79,218
Non-Hispanic Black Population 20,521
Hispanic Population 2,217

Geographic Description

Muskegon County (part)
Laketon Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon Township
Muskegon Heights City
North Muskegon City

* This single census block is an island completely surrounded by Easton Township. It contains no population and is not a move or a split.

House District 93

Total Population (1990)	89,115
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,265
Hispanic Population	2,213

Geographic Description

Montcalm County
Gratiot (part)
Alma City
Aracada Township
Bethany Township
Elba Township
Emerson Township
Fulton Township
Hamilton Township
Ithaca City
Lafayette Township
Newark Township
New Haven Township
North Shade Township
North Star Township
Pine River Township
St. Louis City
Seville Township
Sumner Township
Washington Township

House District 94

Total Population (1990)	80,658
Non-Hispanic Black Population	2,003
Hispanic Population	2,799

Geographic Description

Saginaw County (part)
Albee Township
Birch Run Township
Brant Township
Bridgeport Township
Chapin Township
Frankenmuth City
Frankenmuth Township
Fremont Township
James Township
Jonesfield Township
Lakefield Township
Marion Township
Richland Township
St. Charles Township
Spaulding Township
Swan Creek Township
Taymouth Township
Thomas Township
Tittabawassee Township
Brady Township
Chesaning Township
Maple Grove Township

House District 95

Total Population (1990)	80,412
Non-Hispanic Black Population	32,760
Hispanic Population	8,319

Geographic Description

Saginaw County (part)
Buena Vista Charter Township
Saginaw City

House District 96

Total Population (1990)	81,705
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,707
Hispanic Population	2,624

House District 96 (Cont.)

Geographic Description

Saginaw County (part)
Blumfield Township
Carrollton Township
Kochville Township
Saginaw Township
Zilwaukee City
Zilwaukee Township
Bay County (part)
Essexville City
Frankenlust Township
Hampton Township
Merritt Township
Monitor Township
Portsmouth Township

House District 97

Total Population (1990)	80,894
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,031
Hispanic Population	2,938

Geographic Description

Bay County (part)
Auburn City
Bangor Township
Bay City City
Beaver Township
Fraser Township
Garfield Township
Gibson Township
Kawkawlin Township
Midland City
Mount Forest Township
Pinconning City
Pinconning Township
Williams Township

House District 98

Total Population (1990)	78,577
Non-Hispanic Black Population	706
Hispanic Population	1,177

Geographic Description

Midland County
Gratiot County (part)
Wheeler Township

House District 99

Total Population (1990)	79,576
Non-Hispanic Black Population	677
Hispanic Population	846

Geographic Description

Clare County
Isabella County

House District 100

Total Population (1990)	84,093
Non-Hispanic Black Population	2,575
Hispanic Population	1,417

Geographic Description

Lake County
Mecosta County
Newaygo County

House District 101

Total Population (1990)	81,456
Non-Hispanic Black Population	294
Hispanic Population	2,241

Geographic Description

Benzie County
Manistee County
Mason County
Oceana County

House District 102

Total Population (1990)	78,429
Non-Hispanic Black Population	127
Hispanic Population	457

Geographic Description

Missaukee County
Osceola County
Roscommon County
Wexford County

House District 103

Total Population (1990)	85,717
Non-Hispanic Black Population	667
Hispanic Population	764

Geographic Description

Arenac County
Gladwin County
Iosco County
Ogemaw County

House District 104

Total Population (1990)	80,800
Non-Hispanic Black Population	267
Hispanic Population	691

Geographic Description

Grand Traverse County
Leelanau County

House District 105

Total Population (1990)	88,822
Non-Hispanic Black Population	337
Hispanic Population	494

Geographic Description

Alcona County
Antrim County
Crawford County
Kalkaska County
Montmorency County
Oscoda County
Otsego County

House District 106

Total Population (1990)	87,214
Non-Hispanic Black Population	78
Hispanic Population	374

Geographic Description

Alpena County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Presque Isle County

House District 107

Total Population (1990)	84,383
Non-Hispanic Black Population	2,302
Hispanic Population	488

Geographic Description

Emmet County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Schoolcraft County
Chippewa County

House District 108

Total Population (1990)	89,531
Non-Hispanic Black Population	45
Hispanic Population	311

Geographic Description

Delta County
Dickinson County
Menominee County

House District 109

Total Population (1990)	79,859
Non-Hispanic Black Population	1,360
Hispanic Population	609

Geographic Description

Alger County
Marquette County

House District 110

Total Population (1990)	85,182
Non-Hispanic Black Population	453
Hispanic Population	373

Geographic Description

Baraga County
Gogebic County
Houghton County
Iron County
Keweenaw County
Ontonagon County

NOTE: Following the 1990 federal decennial census, the Michigan Legislature attempted to enact a plan reapportioning itself, but these efforts failed. In 1991, a lawsuit was filed in Iosco Circuit Court (*Neff v Secretary of State*) requesting the circuit judge to declare the 1982 apportionment and districting plan invalid due to changes in population, to enjoin elections under the 1982 plan, and to undertake a new and proper apportionment of the legislature. Thereafter, Governor John M. Engler asked the Michigan Supreme Court to authorize the circuit judge to certify questions that would aid in apportioning the legislature. At about the same time, an original action was filed in the Michigan Supreme Court invoking its jurisdiction under Const 1963, art 4. In view of the pendency of the new matter, the supreme court dismissed the Iosco Circuit Court case. *In re Apportionment of the State Legislature—1992*, 439 Mich 1203 (1991).

On December 9, 1991, the Michigan Supreme Court entered an order appointing three special masters and directed them to submit an apportionment and districting plan to the court if the legislature and the governor did not enact one by January 15, 1992. (Although bills to reapportion the legislature were introduced, no plan was enacted into law before the deadline.) The Panel of Special Masters began evaluating plans that had been submitted by several sources, including the major political parties, according to criteria outlined in the court's 1982 reapportionment decision and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. After conducting several days of hearings in late January, the panel determined that none of the plans submitted to them was satisfactory and proceeded to draw their own plan. On February 20, 1992, the special masters submitted their reapportionment plan for the state legislature to the supreme court accompanied by the following report:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL MASTERS ON LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

By order of December 9, 1991, the Supreme Court appointed Judges Hood, Lesinski and Peterson (subsequently replaced by Judge Porter) as the Panel of Special Masters to submit a plan for the reapportionment of the Michigan Legislature in the event that the legislature did not enact such a plan by January 15, 1992. The order directed the panel as follows:

"4. Except as otherwise required by constitution or by law, the criteria to be employed in adopting a plan are those set forth in *In re Apportionment of State Legislature*—1982, 413 Mich 96, at pp 141-142. However, we intimate no opinion with respect to the range of allowable population divergence (see *Mahan v Howell*, 410 US 315 [1973] and *Brown v Thompson*, 462 US 835 [1983]), or with respect to the application of the Voting Rights Act (see *Thornburg v Gingles*, 478 US 30 [1986])."

Pursuant to said order the panel met and established a schedule of events to culminate in the submission of a plan to the Court by February 15, 1992.

Pursuant to that schedule, the panel held evidentiary hearings on January 27, 28 and 29, 1992, and considered prehearing and posthearing briefs submitted by the parties and by intervening parties amicus curiae. The panel heard testimony regarding the creation of the Neff and Hoffman plans and testimony of experts and other witnesses presented at the hearings. It allowed opening statements by intervenors Kelly and Powers, as well as the submission of certain questions to witnesses on behalf of intervenor Senator Kelly. In evaluating the plans submitted, the panel was guided by the 1982 Supreme Court reapportionment decision and criteria found therein. The panel also considered the implications of the Voting Rights Act, as amended in 1982 (VRA).

The panel's review of the plans and the matter submitted to it has led it to the conclusion that none of the plans submitted is acceptable because they either fail to comply with the 1982 criteria or do so only facially. Viewed under the totality of the circumstances, the panel found a disregard of some specific criteria, such as community of interest or compactness. A review of the primary party's plans, for example, reveal several instances of districts whose configuration would challenge both the candidates and the voters to understand where their district lies.

In view of the findings of the panel that no one plan met the court's criteria, the panel followed paragraph 5 of the December 9, 1991, order, and submits to the Court a reapportionment plan which it has drafted. The panel did not consider political partisanship in any way and its plan is "incumbent neutral," in that no attempt whatsoever was made to determine what effect the redrawn districts might have on existing officeholders. The panel concluded that these concepts, as well as "political fairness," which might quite properly be considered in legislatively-drafted plans should not be considered by nonpartisan masters.

All the parties, on the whole, agreed that the plan was to be developed employing the criteria set forth in *In re Apportionment of State Legislature*—1982, 413 Mich 96 (1982) (hereafter "1982") and the requirements under the federal constitution regarding allowable population divergences between districts and commitment to not diluting the ability of minority groups to participate in the electoral process, as guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It was the actual application of these principles to a specific plan which the parties could not agree upon.

There is also no dispute regarding the number of house and senate seats to be assigned, the population totals to be employed, or the use of 16.4% as the allowable population divergence (the percentage used in the 1982 apportionment.)

The one thing that became clear as this panel reviewed the submittals and set about its own task, was that there should be no absolute hierarchy of criteria. While counties may be the building blocks of our apportionment system (1982, 413 Mich at 125), county lines were "broken" when necessary to achieve acceptable population divergence; flexibility in population divergence was employed to maintain minority electoral participation already realized; VRA interests were recognized and followed, but not to the exclusion of concerns of integrity of existing boundary lines, communities of interest, compactness and contiguity.

I. The 1982 Criteria

Pursuant to correspondence from this panel to the Michigan Supreme Court in January, 1992, the panel employed the criteria set forth in 1982 at pages 141-142 and 154-156. Review of the 154-156 criteria indicates that it both restates the criteria in the Supreme Court's original opinion and order in 1982, and set forth guidance for the types of practical problems which occur, as this panel became well aware, in applying those criteria. In general, employment of the criteria meant that this panel strove to maintain existing county, city and township lines; that there was a commitment to compact and contiguous districts, that where lines had to be broken that it was done so as to disturb as little as possible the existing community of interest; and that the panel employ the minimal number of breaks feasible to attain all the goals involved in this process, such as equal population distribution and VRA concerns.

Cases reviewing equal population and VRA claims recognize the legitimacy of these same state criteria of compactness, integrity of existing political subdivisions and contiguity. See *Martin v Mabius*, 700 F Supp 327, 334-35 (SD Miss 1988). Employment of these criteria can act as a means of avoiding gerrymandering, *Reynolds v Sims*, 377 US 533, 581; 12 L Ed 2d 506; 84 S Ct 1367 (1963), as well as a means of assuring effective representation within an existing community of interest. *Reynolds* at 580-581; *Dillard v Baldwin County*, 686 F Supp 1459 (MD Ala 1988). An unusually shaped district can signal a problem with how the district is drawn. *Karcher v Daggett*, 752 US 725, 755; 102 S Ct 2653, 2672 (1983). While this panel did not mechanically apply any criteria, it did strive to employ the 1982 criteria in a consistent and thoughtful manner.

Because this panel was creating its own plan, it did not consider whether its plan had the smallest number of breaks as compared to any other plan. Even if that had been a concern, obviously a rule that the smallest number of breaks indicates the most acceptable plan could not be absolutely or mechanically applied; it could only be employed where the plans were equal in achieving the overall goals of reapportionment.

The panel does note that the plan which it has drafted breaks fewer county lines than any plan submitted by the primary parties except the Neff "overlay" plan, which admittedly has one fewer county line break than the panel's plan. We reject that plan, however, because we feel that the configuration of its districts is unreasonable and does undue violence to the corollary concepts of compactness and community interest.¹

II. Equal Population

The rule regarding acceptable population divergence between districts is basically the same since 1982. *Brown v Thompson* 462 US 835; 77 L Ed 2d 214; 103 S Ct 2690 (1983), made it clear that a divergence of greater than 10% puts a burden on the state to justify the deviation, but that a divergence in the range of 16% could be acceptable where the situation of the state required. The practicalities of drawing districts in Michigan, with both populous urban areas and larger rural areas, as well as VRA concerns, made continued recognition of a 16.4% divergence acceptable to this panel. While, as required by the federal constitution, our goal was a good faith effort to create districts as nearly equal in population as practicable (*Reynolds*, *supra*, at 577), the 16.4% divergence allowed this panel some leeway in dealing with the practicalities of reapportionment.

III. VRA

First, it should be recognized that there is no VRA claim before this panel. There are two districts which come under the VRA section 5 preclearance requirement, but it was this panel's understanding that those districts, in practical matters, required no special consideration of this panel.

Second, what is really before this panel are concerns for complying with the Fifteenth Amendment of the federal constitution. The VRA is a federal statutory tool for enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, *Chisom v Roemer*, 111 S Ct 2354, 2357 (1991). The cases applying the Act were useful for elucidating instances and remedies which can be of concern in preserving or assuring minority voting rights.

While cases and commentary concerning the VRA were instructive, they proved of limited practical value to this panel. The numerous lawsuits which have been brought under the VRA are typically brought by members of a protected group, involve extensive fact-finding at the trial level, and concern issues — such as the viability of multi-member districts — which are not before this panel. Furthermore, there are present uncertainties concerning the scope and intent of the Act which are best resolved by the courts. (For example, compare *Armour v State of Ohio*, 775 F Supp 1044 (ND Ohio 1991) and *Hastert v State Bd of Elections*, 777 F Supp 634, 651-655 (ND Ill, 1991), on the creation of "influence districts.") While each party stated that its plan complied with the VRA, there was no agreement on what were the practical criteria to be applied. In general, the cases provide few specific directives which apply to our present nonadversarial situation where those assigned the task of reapportionment seek to assure before-the-fact that members of a minority group can both participate in the political process and elect legislators of their choice.

The recently released opinion of the California Supreme Court, adopting a reapportionment plan prepared at its direction by a panel of special masters, provided some reassurance regarding this panel's understanding and approach to the VRA. For all

practical purposes in *Wilson*, the VRA criteria condensed to identification and preservation of functionally, geographically compact minority groups of sufficient voting strength to constitute a majority in a single-member district and the avoidance of unnecessary fragmentation and undue concentration or packing. *Wilson v March Fong Eu* (No. S022835, filed Jan 27, 1992, slip op pp 7-8.) The masters declined to speculate as to evidence regarding voting patterns or socioeconomic data, or to identify and resolve open legal questions concerning the interpretation or application of the VRA. They applied 1990 federal census data and a "functional" view and "practical" evaluation of the "past and present reality" as their primary tools in drawing districts. Masters Report, Appendix I, to *Wilson*, pp 9, 14-18.

Similarly, this panel relied on the 1990 census figures rather than any of the approaches advocated by the parties' experts for determining minority voting strength in a district. We recognized the recurring directive from Section 2 of the VRA: that consideration of whether there has been a denial or abridgement of voting rights depends on the totality of the circumstances. See 42 USC 1973(b) and *Thornburg v Gingles*, 478 US 42, 43-46; 106 S Ct 2752, 2762-2764, 92 L Ed 2d 25 (1986). For this panel, that included the existing reality of minority-majority districts in Wayne County and existing representation of minority groups by minority group representatives. The simple identification of areas with 60-65% minority population did not mean that the panel's task was done. Rather, we also considered a practical evaluation of the past and present reality of the districts in question. *Thornburg*, 478 US at 45; *White v Regester*, 412 US 755, 769-770 (1972); *Garza v County of Los Angeles*, 918 F2d 763, 770 (CA 9, 1990).

This panel recognized concerns regarding the "fracturing" and "packing" of minority populations, *Ketchum v Byrne*, 740 F 2d 1398, 1408 notes 7 and 8 (CA 7, 1984), and the avoidance of "retrogression." *Id.*, at 1402, note 2. It was concern with fracturing that resulted in the preservation of the Hispanic population concentration in Southwest Detroit, rather than the division called for in the Neff plan. However, not all members of a minority group must reside in a minority-majority district. See *Campos v City of Baytown*, 840 F 2d 1240, 1244 (CA 5, 1988). As to packing, where residency patterns — rather than the manipulation of district lines — result in a district with a minority population of greater than 80%, that does not automatically defeat that district on the basis of "packing." See *Rybicki v State Board of Elections*, 574 F Supp 1147, 1152 (ND Ill. 1983). Where changes in population result in a decrease in the absolute number of minority group representatives, that decrease does not automatically defeat the resulting district on the basis of "retrogression." See *Ketchum*, 740 F 2d at 1402, n. 2.

The panel concludes that it has adopted a plan in compliance with the court's directives, and submits the same herewith. County, township and city line breaks are set forth in detail in Exhibits A. & B.

On April 1, 1992, the Supreme Court entered an order approving, with modifications, the apportionment plan presented by the masters. The court noted that "[t]he apportionment plan of the masters has been drawn in accordance with the criteria stated in *In re Apportionment of State Legislature* — 1982, 413 Mich 96, 141-142, 154-156; 321 NW2d 565 (1982), *reb den* 413 Mich 149; 321 NW2d 585 (1982), *app dis'd sub nom Kleiner v Sanderson*, 459 US 900; 103 S Ct 201; 74 L Ed 2d 161 (1982). The masters also examined §2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended in 1982 (VRA), 42 USC 1973. After the parties stipulated that, as in 1982, 16.4 percentage points was the maximum allowable population divergence, the masters ruled that they would consider no plan with greater divergence than 16.4 percentage points.

Some who commented on the report of the masters expressed concerns regarding the population divergence found in the masters' plan. In 1982, we directed that the divergence between the largest and smallest districts could not exceed 16.4 percentage points. *Mahan v Howell*, 410 US 315; 93 S Ct 979; 35 L Ed 2d 320 (1973).

The plan developed by the masters approaches, but does not exceed, that limit. We remain persuaded that a population divergence of 16.4 percentage points is constitutional in light of the "substantial and legitimate state concerns" which underlie this apportionment. *Brown v Thomson*, 462 US 835; 103 S Ct 2690; 77 L Ed 2d 214 (1983). These valid state concerns focus on the importance of honoring jurisdictional lines, in order to foster effective representative government. We are persuaded that the objectives of preserving county and municipal boundaries, and of minimizing shifts of municipalities and voters, justify the population divergence that is present in the masters' plan.

Others have suggested that the masters' plan would violate the VRA, particularly with regard to the apportionment of Wayne County. This statute is violated if "the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by [the VRA] in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." 42 USC 1973(b). *Thornburg v Gingles*, 478 US 30, 43-46; 106 S Ct 2752; 92 L Ed 2d 25 (1986) teaches that one makes this determination through an examination of the "totality of circumstances".

We are persuaded, however, that the masters did consider the totality of circumstances and that they were appropriately concerned with recognition of VRA interests. To that end, in adopting today's reapportionment plan, we have accepted for the most part the masters' plan while reconfiguring House Districts 4, 5, 11, 13 and 14 in order to provide a better racial balance throughout these districts.²

With the modifications noted in the preceding paragraph, we adopt the reapportionment plan drawn by the masters. It is hereby ordered and the Secretary of State is directed to publish as provided by law and hold legislative elections in accordance with the reapportionment plan hereby approved.

This Court retains no further jurisdiction.

Subsequently, a lawsuit was filed in Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, arguing that the apportionment and districting plan for the Michigan Senate and House of Representatives adopted by the Supreme Court in its April 1 order violated the federal Voting Rights Act. On June 15, 1992, the Michigan Supreme Court issued a 48-page unanimous memorandum opinion "to communicate the basis our decision [in the apportionment case] and, in the spirit of comity, to assist the federal court in the suit filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan." *In re Apportionment of State Legislature* — 1992, 439 Mich 715 (1992). A three-member panel of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan ruled on July 14, 1994, that the legislative reapportionment plan adopted by the Michigan Supreme Court on April 1, 1992, was not racially discriminatory and did not have to be rewritten. *NAACP v Secretary of State* (Docket No. 92-CV-72696-DT).

¹The panel notes that one of its county breaks occurred due to the necessity of breaking Lenawee County, which has a population of 91,476, only 45 persons more than the maximum allowable for the county to have its own representative in the house. The panel suggests that the Court may consider finding this divergence de minimis, which would eliminate this county break. See *Brown v Thompson*, 462 US 835; 77 L Ed 2d 214; 103 S Ct 2690 (1983). The panel also notes that as they can eliminate one additional county line break, but would then present some districts with bizarre configurations such as those described.

²The following table reflects percentage of minority population in the plan proposed by the masters and that adopted by the Court in these House districts.

District	Masters' plan	Plan as adopted
4	89.89%	85.73%
5	65.41%	70.02%
11	95.80%	79.71%
13	57.10%	71.95%
14	67.04%	68.17%